

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 109

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**—Matinee at 1—GRAND DUCHESS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 1½.

**WILSON'S GARDEN.** Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN. Matinee at 1.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.** Broadway and 14th street.—OLIVER TWIST.

**BOWERY THEATRE.** Bowery.—FLYING DUTCHMAN.—HANSOM JACK.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.** Broadway.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.—THE TROUBLE. Matinee at 1½.

**NEW YORK CIRCUS.** Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM. Matinee at 2½.

**THEATRE COMIQUE.** 614 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c. Matinee at 2½.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.** 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECSTASIES, &c.—GRAND DUKE "B." Matinee at 2½.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.** 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

**TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.** 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

**STADT THEATRE.**—GRAND RECEPTION.

**DODWORTH HALL.** 505 Broadway.—Matinee at 1—MR. GLO. VANDERBILT'S READING.

**IRVING HALL.** Irving place.—SOCIETY OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—GRAND DUCHESS OF CROTONA.

**MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE.** Brooklyn.—COLUMBUS—DAVID COPPERFIELD.

**HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE.** Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE CIRCUS.

**HALL.** 504 and 506 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Matinee at 2.

**NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.** 615 Broadway.—SOCIETY OF ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

## THE NEWS.

## IMPEACHMENT.

Judge Curtis concluded his opening speech for the defence yesterday and the hearing of testimony in behalf of the President commenced. Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas was first called.

He testified as to his special duties as Adjutant General, and gave a detailed account of his famous interview with Mr. Stanton when he demanded possession of the War Office. From the latter it appears the two hostile claimants were as genial as soon companions in their conversation, and even went so far, at Stanton's request, as to take a drink together. He was proceeding to give testimony relative to his conversation with the President after serving his order upon Mr. Stanton, but Mr. Butler objected, and a long argument ensued as to the admissibility of the evidence. It was finally decided admissibility by a vote of forty-two to ten.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were only about one-third filled. General Sherman had a seat on the floor.

In the House of Representatives no business of any importance was transacted.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday numerous bills not of general interest were passed. The veto of the Governor on the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad bill was sustained by a vote of 11 to 16. A conference committee was appointed on the bill abolishing the Canal Contracting Board. The bills repealing the act authorizing an experimental railway; for the sale of market property and relative to assessments on real estate, were reported adversely and the reports were agreed to. Bills extending Lexington avenue; for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and authorizing a telegraph cable to France, were reported favorably. A committee was appointed to investigate the reports of alleged bribery and corruption in the Erie railroad matter and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly bills were reported for the establishment of a line of coaches in the Park, to incorporate the Highland Suspension Bridge Company and to prohibit the establishment of any quarantine buildings on Staten Island. The committee to investigate charges made against Mr. Frear by Mr. Glen made a report to the effect that Mr. Glen refused to testify, and that there is no evidence of any weight against Mr. Frear. The report was unanimously adopted, and a resolution was immediately offered directing that Mr. Glen be censured by the Speaker, which was agreed to by a vote of sixty-one to forty-six. On motion of Mr. Frear the censure was postponed for the present. A bill was introduced for the laying out of a certain portion of New York city above Fifty-seventh street. Several bills of an unimportant character were passed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatches from Abyssinia report that King Theodore was still entrenched at Magdala and defended by twenty-one heavy guns. General Napier had advanced near the position, and the British troops were held ready for a general assault on the works. We have letters from Panama dated April 1; Lima, March 22 and Valparaiso, March 10. A hot dispute had arisen in Colombia between the Church and the State on the subject of church property. There was another revolution on the isthmus, and a great fire in Aspinwall had occurred, involving a loss of \$208,000. General Santa Gutierrez was elected President of Colombia. Prado's party, in Peru, was gaining ground.

Reports from the Powder river country state that the Indians in that section refuse to make a treaty until every white man leaves the disputed territory.

We have mail advices from Jamaica and Havana. The news has been anticipated. In Cuba two negroes claim their freedom on the plea that they are working in a copper mine which belongs to England, and that country prohibits slavery there. The case is in the courts. Two men in an open boat have been picked up, and it is thought that they are deserters from some of the prisons in Florida. It will be remembered in this connection that St. Leger Grenfell recently escaped, with some soldiers, from the Dry Tortugas. Colored people are being arrested in Cuba for practicing witchcraft.

Another survivor of the disaster on Lake Michigan was washed ashore at Evanston, Ill., yesterday morning. He had clung to a paddle box of the steamer for twelve hours.

A terrible accident occurred in Chicago last evening. While St. Mary's cathedral was densely packed a cry of fire occasioned a panic, and the galleries fell, killing three women instantly and severely injuring several persons.

The New York Eastern Conference closed its session in this city yesterday. A list of the appointments made will be found elsewhere.

The motions in the Erie litigation for the dissolution of two, or three injunctions granted to the Vanderbilt party, and for the removal of the suits to the United States courts, were yesterday postponed by

Judge Sutherland at Supreme Court, Chambers, until Monday next.

The human line steamer City of Antwerp, Captain Murchison, will sail from pier No. 4 North river about one o'clock P. M. to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamer Britannia, Captain Laird, of the Anchor line, will leave pier No. 30 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers.

The Cromwell line steamer George Cromwell, Captain Vail, will sail from pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

**Guano in Politics.**—The Barnum Age of Politicians Departing.

The reign of humbug politicians in this country is drawing to its close. Whichever of the great parties attains the ascendant distinguished and earnest men must be at the head and control affairs. Whether the radicals succeed in completely revolutionizing the government and establishing an oligarchy, with Grant as its figurehead, or the democrats regain power, with Farragut or some such man as their chief, and restore in some measure the old constitutional government, the rule of political Barnums will soon be over. The war, with its terrible realities and consequences, the magnitude of the republic and governmental system, the vastness of the national debt and financial operations, the wonderful developments of the age and the mighty future of the republic, are enlarging the ideas of the people and evoking great earnestness in public men. We may still see corruption and extravagance and feel the despotism of a political oligarchy, but there will be a largeness and earnestness in everything. The little tricks of small politicians, which heretofore have been effective in controlling legislation, the administration of government and parties, are well nigh played out. The vocation of State barbers is gone. That celebrated State barber to Louis the Eleventh of France, Oliver Le Dain, was the prototype of our Thurlow Weeds. The French monarch, affecting a great deal of piety and honesty, humbugged his ministers, the Parliament and the public, and was only confidential to the man who shaved him and aided him in his trickery. In the same manner such leading politicians as Seward and others have used the Thurlow Weeds to mislead the people and to carry out their public measures or private jobs, our political barbers, however, participating in the results with their patrons. They have had their bogus mermaids, gorillas and woolly horses; but the age of these Barnum politicians is over. The last destruction of the museum of humbugs in this city by fire is coincident with the fall of political charlatanism, just as the last destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem was the end of the Jewish nation and system of government.

One of the last tricks of the old political dynasty which has come to light, judging from appearances, is concerning the so-called guano island of Alta Vela, on the coast of St. Domingo. It appears from the published letter of Judge Black, which appeared in the HERALD recently, and from other revelations, that Mr. Seward has been playing a questionable game in the matter, adroitly ousting one set of American claimants to put another in. We have not yet ascertained if his barber, T. W., is interested, but, looking at the antecedents of both and their relationship with each other, that seems probable. It has been often remarked that great events sometimes flow from small causes, and it would be remarkable if the conviction and removal of President Johnson, now on trial of impeachment, should be the consequence of this Alta Vela quarrel. The learned Judge Black was one of the President's counsel, and he might, possibly, by his great ability, have saved the President; but he quarrelled with Seward and Johnson on this guano business and abandoned his client. So we see that, after all, guano may have an important bearing on the result of the impeachment trial.

But the people will ask what all this fuss and this long letter of Judge Black mean. They will imagine, doubtless, that from Mr. Seward's adroit scheming and Judge Black's noise about Alta Vela there must be mines of wealth in the guano deposits of that island. The truth is, it all looks like an advertising dodge to induce the people to believe in the virtue of this so-called guano and the simple farmers to purchase it. There was a great fuss made about Aves Island, another guano island in the Caribbean, some few years ago, which had the effect of advertising the stock of the company and of selling the guano for a time. The history of that affair is laughable. Aves Island was claimed by an American company—the Philadelphia Guano Company—and at the same time by the government of Venezuela. It appears that Venezuela owns a small island of that name among the Leeward group, which run parallel with its coast along the Caribbean Sea. Supposing this was the island meant when the noise about guano first reached the government, a vessel was sent to oust the American intruders; but this was a mistake: the real Aves Island on which the guano was said to be found was one of the Windward Islands, and far away from Venezuela. But Venezuela was in for the guano any way, and, though it had no claim to the island from proximity to its territory, actually claimed it by discovery and through the sovereign right of first possession. It served the purpose of advertising the stuff there called guano for a time. It is the same now with Alta Vela. And here let us say a word about this so-called guano. It is nothing like the guano found along the coast and islands of Peru. It is not the manure or deposit of birds. The heavy rains of the Caribbean and the Windward Islands wash away all that excrement of birds which has been accumulating for ages on the Peruvian islands. In fact, it is nothing more than coral with some shells which have been decomposed and reformed either in the form of a sort of clay or a harder substance baked by the tropical sun. Nearly the whole of the islands of the West Indies are composed of this material, and the keys and peninsulas of Florida are nothing else. All the ships in the world for all time to come could be freighted with it from our own territory. What is the use, then, of making a fuss about Alta Vela, or Aves Island, unless it be to delude the poor farmers and to sell the stock of the companies? Indeed, this guano is not as valuable for the soil as Jersey marl or the marls of a thousand other places throughout the States. It is to be hoped this guano humbug of Mr. Seward and Judge Black will, like the age of Barnum politicians, soon come to an end.

## The Impeachment Trial.

Mr. Curtis continued his argument for the defence before the impeachment Court yesterday. He stated his case plainly and ably, and, as we are informed, made a decided impression upon his hearers. The absence of all bombastic and sensational language was marked; and in this respect the difference between the opening of the defence and that of the prosecution was quite conspicuous. Mr. Curtis claimed for his client the right and power of making removals, and quoted the constitution and laws to sustain his position. Referring to the charge of conspiracy between the President and General Thomas, he said he would prove by the latter that there was no conspiring between them. The charge of attempting to seduce General Emory from his obedience to the laws Mr. Curtis claimed was disproved by the testimony of that officer. Mr. Butler's article charging the President with having used undignified and disrespectful language was well combated, Mr. Curtis claiming the right of freedom of speech and of opinion, and declaring with much sarcasm and appropriateness that Congress had resolved itself "into a school of manners."

The first witness called by the defence was General Thomas, whose testimony quickly demolished the charge of conspiracy. He was not even aware that the President intended to appoint him Secretary of War *ad interim* until the 18th of February; and when, three days after, he received a note from Mr. Johnson's private secretary desiring him to call at the Executive mansion, he was ignorant of the object of the summons. The President never ordered him to use force; indeed, when, after his arrest he called upon Mr. Johnson and informed him of the measure taken by Mr. Stanton, that gentleman replied, "Very well, that is just where I want it—in court." Here, then, is the great conspiracy. Mr. Johnson conspired with General Thomas to have the constitutionality of a law tested before the courts. Terrible offence! Unpardonable crime! It almost disgusts us to pursue this subject.

## The Crisis in England.

Mr. Disraeli, as chief of the Cabinet of Great Britain, has given to the world two solemn assurances—one written, the other oral—as spoken in his place in Parliament, to the effect that England is just now experiencing a political crisis, the issue of which is likely to prove dangerous to the cause of civil and religious liberty and civilization and menacing to the Queen's authority. The Premier conveyed the general assertion in a letter addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth—published in the HERALD yesterday morning—written just previous to the great debate on the Irish Church question in the House of Commons. During the progress of the debate he closed his speech in defence of the position of the government by stating that a "powerful party" was operating to the peril of the Crown, and designated the party as made up of "Papists and ritualists." We can scarcely go behind the word of the Prime Minister, pledged to his peers, as to the condition of the kingdom, the governmental affairs of which he administers, and must therefore say that if the political condition of Great Britain has assumed a complexion so closely resembling that which prevailed in 1678—when the great "plot" was revealed by Titus Oates—the crisis is really serious.

We must, however, recollect that Mr. Disraeli is just now before the British people bidding for a retention of office as against Mr. Gladstone, and can therefore make allowance for a considerable amount of official exaggeration, used, perhaps, for effect in obtaining votes among the members from the rural districts of England—gentlemen who do not generally sympathize with the poor old Pope or his particular system. The resort to such a parliamentary weapon is in itself dangerous, and the only excuse which can be given for it is that the people of England are advancing so rapidly to a complete management of their own affairs that the old party leaders are compelled to get up certain "cries" at intervals to aid their attempts to retain place and power. The great English "crisis" spoken of by Disraeli may, therefore, be set down as the "crisis" of his Cabinet. The politicians of England, like the extreme party leaders in Washington, are commencing to class their own personal interests as those of the Commonwealth and speak for the country—a mistake and assumption which the people on both sides of the Atlantic will correct and rebuke almost immediately.

## The Lake Michigan Disaster—A Shameful Case.

The recklessness and utter disregard for human life evinced by our public corporations received a startling illustration on Thursday morning by the destruction of the steamer Sea Bird by fire on Lake Michigan. The accounts of this terrible disaster state that the fire originated in a heap of combustible freight, which was piled in the most careless manner under the ladies' cabin. A porter, it seems, threw out a quantity of live coals and ashes to windward near this dangerous material, and it is supposed that some of the sparks were carried back by the wind and settled in the straw which was thrown about the deck. Then the passengers and crew became completely demoralized, and no effort was made to lower the small boats. Some of the ladies and children are supposed to have been burnt to death before they could escape from their staterooms. It is estimated that nearly one hundred lives were lost. Such a frightful sacrifice of human life may, therefore, be attributed to the want of system or proper precautions against disaster on this steamer. We have had too much of this criminal and reckless disregard for human life on railroads and steamboats this winter, and it is, indeed, high time that the proper authorities take the matter into serious consideration. Here is this frightful calamity, following close on the heels of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Magnolia, on the Ohio river, and innumerable railroad accidents, prominent among which is the memorable Angola slaughter. The companies which control the travelling facilities of the present day never bestow a thought on the possibility of disaster, and are only anxious to make money, even if human life is sacrificed in the pursuit. There is not the slightest use in appealing to the humanity of those soulless speculators; therefore, the only means of reaching them is by the strong arm of the law. Let the Legislature of every State, then, lend

their attention to this important subject, in which human life is concerned, and there will be less of this indiscriminate slaughter on the public highways. The directors of every railroad and steamboat company, as well as their employees, should be held personally responsible for culpable neglect of the necessary precautions against disaster. When a grand jury deals with them as murderers are dealt with, we shall hear very seldom of such as this Lake Michigan disaster.

## South American Affairs—Mr. Chanler's Resolution.

Mr. Chanler, of New York, introduced in the national House of Representatives the other day a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs) declaring "that it is the duty of the government to take prompt and vigorous measures to reconcile the nations of South America now at war," and requesting the President to "appoint a special commission to Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay for that purpose," and that he "inform the House of what efforts he may have already made to reconcile the parties to the war now raging between those countries," which we consider a very good and appropriate resolution. The South American republics are in a bad way. When not engaged in fighting each other they, each for itself, are always over head and ears in their revolutionary plots and fighting factions at home. They have thus become so far weakened and demoralized that, while on the one hand they are open, on the slightest pretext, to European aggressions, they are, on the other, liable to absorption by piecemeal into the great overshadowing empire of Brazil.

We have no complaint to make against the Brazilians. The present Emperor, Dom Pedro, has shown himself a wise and progressive ruler. His measures looking to the development of the illimitable commercial resources of the mighty Amazon, and to the abolition of African slavery, and his liberal inducements to settlers from other countries in his dominions, as well as his efforts to establish the most friendly relations with the United States, all prove him to be a man of rare abilities for his position. It is evident, however, that the imperial valleys of the Amazon and other rivers, covering an area nearly as large as the United States, are not enough for this aspiring monarch. As Russia keeps her eyes upon Constantinople, so Brazil is aiming at the Rio de la Plata, its great tributaries and its important commercial city of Buenos Ayres. The little republic of Paraguay blocks the way; but with that impediment removed all the rest will soon follow. All South America, then, south of the Orinoco valley and east of the narrow strip of land and sand which is cut off by the Andes, will be embraced in the empire of Brazil. This absorption, we believe, can be prevented only by the friendly interposition of the United States with all the republics concerned, in view of the union among themselves against monarchical aggressions, whether from Europe or Brazil. We believe that Mr. Seward some time ago was engaged in a movement for a convention of the sort, in view of a South American alliance against European coalitions and the prevention of domestic revolutions in the several States concerned; and this idea ought to be carried out. A confederation of the South American republics may save each and all of them and put them on the road to peace and prosperity; and in this view, when the impeachment is disposed of, we hope that some action will be recommended by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the basis of Mr. Chanler's resolution.

## Southern Murders—Who Commit Them?

Whenever any radical firebrand, loyal leaguer or negro is killed or hurt in the South the radical press and orators of the North make a terrible noise about it. They ring the changes and howl day after day about rebel outrages, rebel hatred and rebel murders, but we never hear anything from them concerning the murdered Southern whites and black outrages. The radical papers are full of sensation accounts and denunciations of the murder of Ashburn, in Georgia, but they say nothing about the white one-armed ex-Confederate soldier who was shot dead on his horse recently near Selma, Alabama, or of the other four white men who have been murdered in the same vicinity since the war and no one arrested for these murders. No, we hear nothing from these radicals of the numerous other murders of the conquered Southern whites and outrages on them in other localities of the South, because there is every reason to believe this is the work of the black loyal leaguers. At a public procession and meeting of negroes at Macon, Georgia, on March 30, the "loyal blacks" carried a banner on which the figure of a negro, cut in pasteboard, hung dangling from a gallows, and to which was attached, on a piece of white paper, the following inscription:—"Every man that don't vote a radical ticket this is the way we want to do him—hang him by the neck." These radical loyal league negroes boldly proclaimed, too, that the negro who failed to register should receive thirty-nine lashes; if he failed to vote at the election, two hundred lashes, and if he voted the democratic ticket he should be hanged. Need we be surprised, then, that white Southerners are murdered in every part of the South and that the murderers are not arrested? The Northern friends of these black barbarians pretend not to know anything about their murderous doings. It is clear that the South under radical rule is fast tending to anarchy and to a worse condition than St. Domingo was ever in.

## Latest from Mexico.

The most salient point in our latest special telegram from Mexico, via Havana, is the very suspicious *suppression* *veri* on the part of the Mexican government. Thus we are informed that the *Diario Oficial* has been forbidden to publish ex-Minister Romero's private conversation with Senators Sumner and Fowler. Romero's assertion, it will be remembered, was that the republic did not owe the United States as much as was generally claimed at the end of the late war against the French. We are also informed that every mail falls, owing to attempts to bully correspondents into representing the tone of sentiment and state of affairs in Mexico in favorable colors. The letters which the correspondents persist in sending seem to be regularly intercepted. The hasty exodus of the French and Austrian residents cannot, however, be concealed. General

Zerman and others have been banished, and a military squad is said to have pursued a German eighty years of age on his departure. In view of these persecutions of "foreigners," and of the anxiety betrayed by the Mexican government to suppress the truth relative to the actual condition of Mexico, the rose-colored descriptions of President Juarez, in an address to the members of Congress on the 2d inst., with all his compliments to the country and his flattering accounts of the state of the treasury, although reproduced in the same glowing colors by the chairman, and reported as making everybody look jubilant on the occasion, "will not wash," we fear.

## Done in Very Bad Taste.

An officer of the United States army, who received his appointment and commission from the Executive, and who is serving and drawing pay under his commander-in-chief in the person of that Executive, ought to be moderate in his public orations when the actions and motives of his superior officer are canvassed by him. At least, a proper sense of decorum, one would suppose, might suggest to a military officer the propriety of abstaining from denunciation of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States in a political meeting. No such idea of the proprieties of military life appears to have occurred to General Sickles when he made his speech at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, in which he indirectly charged the President with a design to corrupt and misuse the army, and dared him to carry it out. The President is on his trial before his enemies on certain charges of misdemeanor, but among these charges there is not one which implies the guilt suggested in such very bad taste by General Sickles—that Mr. Johnson has "run against that rock upon which Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas stand," nor has there been any evidence produced that the President is a usurper, "appealing to the army to second any effort he may make to subvert the institutions of the country." It is not in evidence that the managers of the farce being played at Washington share in the fears expressed by the speaker on this occasion. There is not a particle of testimony anywhere, so far as made known to the public, to show that the President contemplates any resistance to the judgment which may be pronounced by the Court of Impeachment, or, above all, to use the army for that purpose. If General Sickles knows of any such intention he ought to be more explicit in his statements, and should not confine the dire secret to the repository of his own bosom, nor limit himself to insinuations at a public meeting. This would undoubtedly be the duty of so loyal and brave an officer as General Sickles has proved himself to be. If the charges implied in his speech at the Cooper Institute are not substantiated we fear that they will be regarded as mere buncombe.

## THE MCGEE ASSASSINATION.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

**Exploded Rumor—Strong Evidence Against the Prisoner Whelan.**

OTTAWA, April 10, 1868.

The McGee tragedy has as yet assumed no new phase. Last night a strong force of police went some thirty-five miles from the city, and thoroughly explored two rumors concerning the murderer. The first was that he must have driven off into the country, as a carriage was heard passing near Sparks street about the time of the assassination. The detective found out that a carriage did pass in the direction indicated, but that it arrived at its destination—some thirty miles out—about a quarter past two that night, and could not, therefore, have contained the murderer or his accomplices, as the murder did not take place till about that hour. The second rumor had reference to a stranger leaving Ottawa after two o'clock and striking inland in a suspicious way. The detectives followed up this clue and ascertained that such a man did leave the city on foot, but that he knew the murder had happened, and stated so openly on his arrival at Aylmer, some nine miles out. That there were many accomplices in the plot there is now no doubt, and the expectation of the authorities is that some of them will give such a clue as will lead to full conviction. Whelan is the man at whom all the evidence continues to point, and if he is innocent he has himself to blame for occupying his present position. For years past he has openly avowed Fenian sentiments and hatred to McGee in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and at a prior period in Hamilton, Ontario. In the latter city he made his appearance about time of the Ridgeway fight, hailing from Buffalo, gave out that he was a Fenian and used such sentiments that the authorities there thought it necessary to arrest and detain him several days. Whelan's wife and some others were arrested in Montreal yesterday and were expected here to-day, but have not as yet made their appearance. The authorities, I may state, are still very confident that in holding Whelan they have the right man, but at the same time other clues are being diligently followed up.

## Mrs. McGee and the St. Patrick's Society—Prisoners Turning Queen's Evidence—Whelan's Guilt.

MONTEAL, April 10, 1868.

Mrs. McGee refused to accept the address of condolence from the St. Patrick's Society, as she thinks it primarily responsible for her husband's murder. Three of the prisoners have turned Queen's evidence against Whelan, whose guilt is almost conclusively established. The trial will take place next week.

## THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

## Important Disclosures Reported to Have Been Made—Indignation Meetings.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 10, 1868.

It is still rumored that important disclosures have been made by one of the arrested parties to the assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, but nothing has been made public relative to such disclosures as yet. The taking of evidence was continued until two o'clock this morning, and there is the greatest anxiety felt as to the disclosures expected to be made to-day.

Public meetings to express indignation and abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with the family of the victim are being held in different parts of the province.

There is a growing conviction in the public mind that the prisoner Whelan fired the fatal shot, and that there were a number of persons concerned in the plot.

## The Fenian Services in Ottawa.

(From the Ottawa Correspondent of the Toronto Leader, April 9.)

The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased this morning, a few minutes after eight o'clock, the pallbearers being, on one side, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, Speaker Cockburn, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and Sir John A. Macdonald; on the other side, Hon. Charles Tilly, Carter and Kenny. The cortege was very numerous, extending about half a mile in length. It proceeded to the Catholic cathedral, which was thronged in morning through and densely thronged with people. The *tenebre* was solemnly chanted by a full choir with very solemn effect, and every demonstration of profound sorrow was manifested. After the service, which occupied less than half an hour, and was conducted by Father Dawson, the body was conveyed to the railway station, where it was placed in a special train and taken to Prescott and thence by Grand Trunk to Montreal. Most of the members of the Cabinet, with many members of Parliament and personal friends of the deceased, accompanied his remains.

A shooting-party occurred on Sunday in Hempstead, Texas, growing out of the murder of Mr. Saunders the Friday previous. Three whites were killed and two were severely wounded. Two blacks were wounded, one of them while in the act of going for a physician.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## CUBA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

**The Case of the British Brig Ida C.**

HAVANA, April 10, 1868.

The British brig Ida C., which was detained at Cienfuegos on account of some of her hands having been implicated in a robbery, has been released. She sailed on the 6th inst. The culprit will probably be sent to the chain gang.

## ABYSSINIA.

**King Theodore in His Works at Magdala—General Napier in Siege—The British Ready to Storm the Defences.**

LONDON, April 10, 1868.

The War Office is in receipt of later despatches from the British expedition in Africa operating for the relief of the English captives.

General Napier, the commander of the British forces, had reached latitude 21.

The Abyssinian King Theodore was at Magdala ready for a siege. His force consisted of about five thousand effective men. He had also twenty-five large guns.

General Napier had already completed his plans for a general assault on the works.

## CANADA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

**Horrible Tragedy at St. Eustache—Attempt to Rob and Murder a Traveller—Frightful Dislosures.**

MONTEAL, April 10, 1868.

An awful tragedy has occurred at St. Eustache. A man named Lebau and his wife, who were in the habit of robbing and murdering wayfarers and travellers who stopped at their house, attacked a traveller, the man with an axe and the wife with a razor. The traveller knocked down his assailant, and the wife, mistaking her husband for him, cut his throat. She has been arrested and has confessed all of the past horrible transactions. Three skeletons were found in the house.

**Arrest of Fenian Sympathizers—Prominent Citizens Implicated.**

MONTEAL, April 10, 1868.

O. J. Devlin and F. B. McNamara, prominent citizens who were known to be connected with Fenian sympathizers, were arrested to-day.

As already telegraphed to the HERALD, correspondence found in Ottawa implicates several prominent citizens.

## THE LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

**Further List of Passengers—Another Man Saved—He Is Washed Ashore on a Disunited Wheelhouse—Additional Particulars of the Casualty.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10, 1868.

The following persons embarked in the steamer Sea Bird from Manitowish:—George W. Emmer, Jos. D. Donett, Charles Roacher, Henry Pfeiffer, James H. Hodges, clerk; Frederick Henin, Frederick Henning, Captain N. F. Nelson, Captain John Sovrensen, James Lykom, cashier; Legro Wenzel-Haviloch, Albert Melva, R. H. Hunt, William Barton, P. C. Donnelly and Fritz Klumher, of Chicago. Also the following deck hands:—John Fonck, A. Wide, Henry Nieman, Amos Meyer, Frederick Flosbach.

James H. Leonard, of Manitowish, who was a passenger on the Sea Bird, saved himself by clinging to the wheelhouse, and was washed ashore near Evanston, Ill., about two o'clock this morning.

Finding it too hot to stay on the boat, and realizing the fact that her destruction was inevitable, he sprang into the water, and, being a vigorous swimmer, soon got hold of a board, and soon afterwards climbed on a piece of the paddle box floating near; he clung to this and drifted with the waves to the Southwest landing, three miles north of Evanston, having been upon a fragment of the wreck twelve hours, drenched to the skin, his clothing frozen and himself more dead than alive, after his perilous ride of not far from fifteen miles.

Mr. Leonard saw about twenty passengers jump into the water; some swam around for some time and others seemed to sink almost immediately; he saw no women jump overboard and did not see any women in the water; he believes that there were about ten women on board, all of whom must have perished in the flames.

An attempt was made to launch the steamer's boat, but the rapidity with which the flames spread rendered it impossible to accomplish that object. The sea was not very high and the boats could have easily weathered it if they could have been launched. From the best evidence which Captain Goodriek, of the Sea Bird, has been able to obtain, no effort was made to stop the engine until circumstances prevented its further motion. The result was that the helm, having been put a-port, the boat began to describe a circle of nearly a mile in diameter. The belief of those who ought to know is that, had the progress of the steamer been stopped at the first alarm the boats might have been gotten out and all on board saved.

The steambot inspector of this district has decided to issue an order to engineers of all steamers on the lake and their assistants to stop their engines on the instant of a fire alarm, without waiting orders from their superior officers, and not to start again without an order, delivered personally by the chief officer.

## Statement of J. H. Leonard, Another Survivor.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1868.

James H. Leonard, the third survivor so far from the disaster to the steamer Sea Bird, makes a statement, of which the following is the substance:—

At about seven o'clock yesterday morning I went up on deck and conversed with the first mate of the steamer in regard to the distance to Chicago; learned that it was about twenty miles; then went to my wife's stateroom, and soon afterwards heard the alarm of fire; went out to ascertain the cause and found the boat on fire and the flames bursting out near the stern, and close to the stateroom I had just left; I immediately rushed in to rescue my wife, but was prevented by the flames, which cut off communication with the stateroom, and I did not hear of my wife after I left the stateroom when the alarm was given.

Mr. Leonard agreed with the statement of Mr. Chamberlain in his account of the disaster, and thinks that there were not more than thirty passengers on board; a large number got off at Milwaukee, much larger, he thinks, than the number that embarked at that port.

## THE INDIANS.

**Returns of General Sheridan to Omaha—The Powder River Indians Refuse to Treat—Movements of the Peace Commissioners.**

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1868.

General Sheridan returned to Omaha from Black Hills yesterday, and leaves for Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day.

The reports are that the Indians in the Powder river country refuse to treat with the Commissioners until every white man leaves the disputed territory. Meanwhile those who will not leave will be driven away and killed.

The Peace Commissioners left Cheyenne to-day for Fort Laramie.

The Indians ran out of thirty head of stock from Plum Creek, seventeen miles from Sidney, yesterday.

## ILLINOIS.

**Terrible Casualty in Chicago—Panic in St. Mary's Cathedral—The Galleries Fall—Three Women Killed and Several Others Injured.**